Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

1831–1832. No. 7.

November 17, 1831.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, K.G., President, in the Chair.

The following Papers were read. The first was entitled, "Researches in Physical Astronomy—'On the Theory of the Moon.'" By J. W. Lubbock, Esq. V.P. and Treasurer of the Royal Society.

This paper is a continuation of the author's former paper on the same subject, in which he gives the developments which are required in the second approximation, or that in which the square of the disturbing force is retained.

The author has not yet attempted to obtain numerical results, but he considers this method of solution equally advantageous with the method hitherto adopted, and that the calculation which would tend to perfect the tables of the moon is a desideratum in physical astronomy.

The author has obtained numerical results in the first approximation; the value of the variation agrees within a few seconds with the result of Newton in the third volume of the *Principia*.

The next paper was entitled, "On the Tides," by the same.

This paper contains tables of the results of observations made at Brest, with regard to the principal inequality of the tides, or that which is independent of the parallaxes and declinations of the moon and sun, and depends solely on the moon's age, that is, on the time of her passage through the plane of the meridian; from which it appears that the tables of the tides for London are not applicable to Brest, by merely changing the *establishment*, that is, by adding a constant quantity, as has been hitherto supposed; and the same remark applies to any distant parts.

The third paper was entitled, "On the Structure of the Human Placenta and its connection with the Uterus." By Robert Lee, M.D. F.R.S. Physician to the British Lying-in Hospital.

In the year 1780 Mr. John Hunter presented a paper to the Royal Society, in which he laid claim to the discovery of the true structure of the placenta, and of its vascular connections with the uterus. From